

**SECRET**

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(LISTED BELOW) (A)

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION

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1. The Armaments Industrial Academy is an armaments engineering college on a university level. It is directly subordinate to the Ministry of Armaments in Moscow, and was established in February 1948 for the purpose of training expert higher technical and administrative personnel of industrial enterprises belonging to the Ministry of Armaments.
2. The academy is located on the southern edge of Kuntsevo (5544N-3726E) on Fabrichnaya St, about 50 m to the west of Armaments Plant 304. The exact location of this academy is indicated in Enclosure (A). The academy is housed in a "U" shaped, three story brick building, 100 x 20 m. There are several large, beautifully furnished lecture halls, an excellent technical library, and the academy's administrative offices. Every lecture hall is equipped with a concealed microphone so that the dean and assistant could remain in their offices and listen to the lectures given in any hall.

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The building, however, was not sufficiently large to accommodate the academy's laboratories; they had to be organized in the area of plant 304 where four 40 x 10 m brick buildings were put at the disposal of the academy.

3. The Armaments Industrial Academy had the following departments: engineering, designing, and organizational (inzhinernyy, konstruktorskiy i khozgaystvennyy). All of these departments had two-year courses. Students at the academy were appointed by the Ministry of Armaments (Main Administration of Training), selection being made from among high managing and technical personnel of plants under the Ministry of Armaments. They are normally plant directors, chief engineers, chief mechanics and shop supervisors. During 1948-49 the academy had about 250 such students who came to Kuntsevo from all over the USSR. All these students were taken off production temporarily.
4. Brigadier General Vasily Iosifovich Barinov was appointed dean of this academy. During World War II he was Chief Inspector of the Ministry of Armaments in charge of armaments production and deliveries. General Barinov is a very strict man and an excellent organizer. The actual head, however, insofar as training and education was concerned, was his deputy, Eduard Abramovich Satel', Assistant Dean of Education, a distinguished scientist and university professor. Satel' is one of the top scientists in the USSR and an extremely capable person. He has had an unusual career in the USSR. He is of German descent and in 1932 was a prominent member of the so-called Economic Group (Promyshlennaya Partiya) headed by Ramzin. This group was engaged in sabotage activities for the purpose of undermining Soviet production and industrialization efforts. The plot was uncovered by the NKVD agents. Satel' was brought to trial, found guilty and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary. Shortly after that, however, the Stalingrad Tractor Plant, was unable to continue production of tractors because of sabotage acts. Satel' was offered a high position with this plant and offered the task of reorganizing production. He accepted the offer and in a short time succeeded not only in fulfilling the former production quotas, but even to exceed them. As a sign of the Party's appreciation, Satel' was invited by the Communist Party Central Committee to attend its plenary session, at which time Stalin gave him a letter of recommendation and personally invited him to join the Party. Satel' became a Party member and was granted amnesty. Since that time he has been serving the Stalin Regime wholeheartedly and was sent abroad several times to represent the Soviet Union at various technical and scientific conferences.
5. The best Soviet professors and scientists in Moscow were lecturing at the Armaments Industrial Academy, and it would not be an exaggeration to state that Barinov and Satel' had succeeded in attracting the cream of Soviet engineering and technical scientists to the academy. I do not know what kind of degree and diploma are given academy students after completion of the course.

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6. The Ministry of Armaments has given Barinov unlimited financial means. The most expensive and modern equipment (probably unique specimens in the USSR) was acquired abroad and brought to the laboratories. The following laboratories were set up in the academy:
- (a) Optical Equipment
  - (b) Artillery and Small Caliber Fire-Arms
  - (c) Modern Weapons (guided missiles, rockets, German V-1 and V-2 missiles, etc). This laboratory had the strictest security measures. Every evening when the daily work was completed, the Chief of the Secret Document Section of the Academy personally locked and sealed the doors with red sealing wax with the academy's seal on it. He was the only person authorized to remove the seals and to unlock the door.
  - (d) Electronics
  - (e) Mechanics
  - (f) Chemistry
  - (g) In addition, there was a project to create a TV laboratory in 1949, but I do not know what developed.
  - (h) There was no laboratory for armored equipment, and no study and research on tanks and SP guns was done at the academy.
7. During their stay at the academy students retained their previous salaries. Those coming from localities other than Moscow were assigned quarters in the academy's housing project. There was also a restaurant for students at the academy.
8. Personnel and students were issued passes authorizing them to enter the building. To enter laboratories special passes were required. Security regulations were issued by the Chief of the Secret Document Section who was an MGB official. Guard service for the academy and laboratories was performed by plant 304 guard detachment.

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ENCLOSURE (A): Area of Plant 304 and Armaments Industrial Academy in Kuntsevo.

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ENCLOSURE (A)

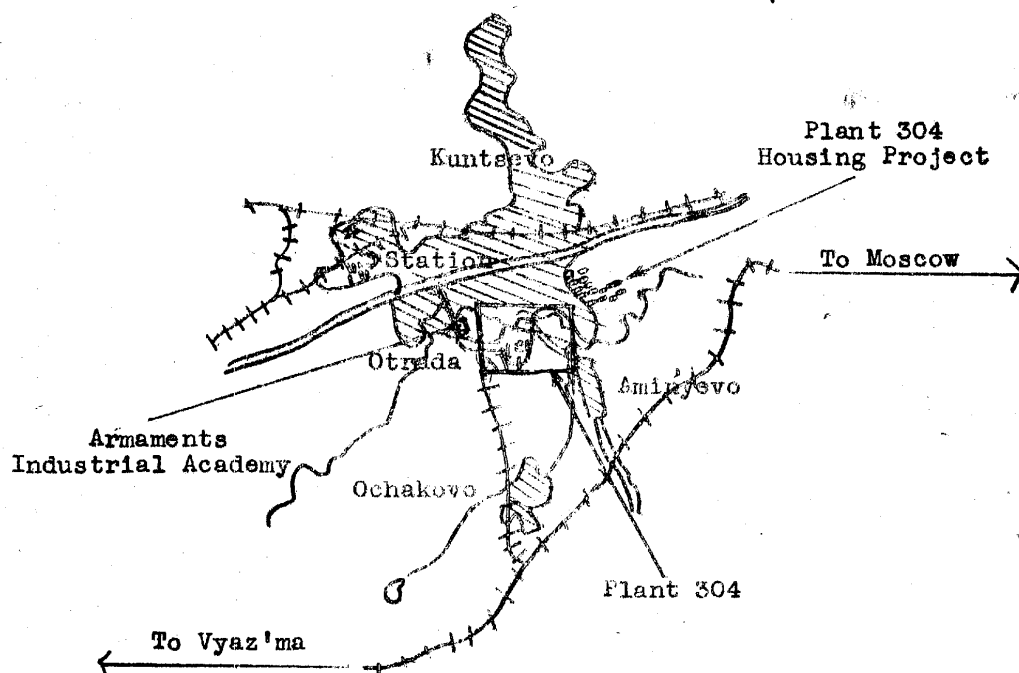
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Area of Plant 304 and Armaments Industrial Academy  
in Kuntsevo (5544N-3723E)

Copied from USAF Target Complex Chart - Series 100  
0167-9998-100  
Moscow (7240)-USSR  
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